

MORE LETTERS FROM THOMPSON READ BY JONES

Gives Them as Additional Evidence of "Yellow Dog" Fund.

QUESTION NOW ONE OF VERACITY

Candidate Believes Thompson's Statement "Does Not Improve Mr. Martin's Plight," but Puts Both in "Most Unenviable Positions"—Says Case Is Established.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Manassas, Va., August 7.—In an address delivered here to-day, Hon. W. A. Jones, candidate for the United States Senate, continued his discussion of the J. S. B. Thompson letters, on which he largely bases his accusation that Senator Thomas S. Martin had served the railroad interests as a lobbyist. He injected into the campaign two letters, both of them signed by Mr. Thompson, which had not hitherto been read.

Mr. Jones was greeted by a representative audience of Prince William voters. In opening his speech Mr. Jones stated that during the four months in which he had been actually engaged in prosecuting his campaign for the Senate he has discussed in many of the cities and counties of the State the public and political record of his opponent, Senator Thomas S. Martin; that with his strictures upon this record the public by this time probably was familiar, and that they had never been answered or met by his opponent. Inasmuch as there are now only thirty days of the campaign remaining, he declared he would confine his remarks largely to a discussion of the now famous J. S. B. Thompson letters.

He failed to explain. The six Thompson letters heretofore read by Mr. Jones were again read and commented upon. In this connection he also read the statements of Senator Martin and Chairman Ellyson. The letters to General T. M. Logan and Messrs. Bogart, Marbury and Moore, the speaker declared, had never been touched by either Senator Martin or Mr. Ellyson in any of the public statements emanated from them. Mr. Ellyson had alleged that the \$500 mentioned in the Logan letter of November 23 as having been paid him by Major Myers, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, as well as the \$500 which Mr. Thompson sought to have Major Myers pay him, was to reimburse him for funds advanced by him prior to November 3, 1911, for the State Democratic Committee in the election of Democratic members to the Legislature. He had not attempted to explain Mr. Thompson's statement in that letter that "if everything that went on at Richmond Mr. Ellyson acted in the most thorough good faith towards us, and was really of infinite assistance to us, and I know can be depended upon to help us this winter."

He has not explained what Mr. Thompson meant by declaring that both Martin and I were thoroughly impressed with the fair manner he dealt with us. "He has intimated that it was up to Mr. Thompson to make this explanation," Jones explained, "and which the people of Virginia have been waiting with almost bated breath. Senator Martin has not even said this much in regard to the four letters of November 23, 1911, and it is therefore to be presumed that he, too, has shifted the burden of explanation upon the shoulders of the former superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The truth is, the implications contained in these letters are so clear and unmistakable that it would require more than the combined ingenuity of Messrs. Martin, Ellyson and Thompson, with all the consultation which they may have had, to frame an explanation which would be acceptable to the intelligent people of Virginia.

Mere Denial Futile. The portion of the press not owned or controlled by the Martin machine, although not supporting Mr. Jones, took the commendable unanimity, taken the position that in the face of the unassailable and unassailable documentary evidence which has been produced, Senator Martin's mere denial is as futile as an attempt to stay the mighty waters of Niagara with a willow wand.

Such papers as the Virginian-Pilot, the Newport News Daily Press, the Richmond News Leader and many others have shown how vain is the attempt of Senator Martin and his friends to oppose his unsupported word to the stubborn facts disclosed by the Thompson letters.

The four letters of November 23 not only show that the representatives of three railroads were ordered to report to Thomas S. Martin, at Richmond, only two days next preceding the assembling of the Legislature, for the purpose of rendering him assistance in the matters which were to come up at that time and in which the railroads manifested the deepest interest, but they further show that the railroads were chiefly relying upon Mr. Martin to defeat legislation to which they were intensely opposed, but about which the people of Virginia were deeply concerned. Mr. Thompson marshaled the forces of the railroads at Richmond and put Thomas S. Martin in command over them.

Both Martin and Ellyson, in their desperate efforts to strangle themselves from this meshes into which these letters have thrown them, have sought to create the impression that the work set for them by Mr. Thompson was merely to elect a Democratic

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NEW AND STRIKING PICTURES OF BINFORD GIRL, HELD BY STATE AS MOVING CAUSE FOR BEATTIE MURDER



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BETTER TAKE HALF THAN GET NOTHING

That Is Senator La Follette's Idea of Proposed Tariff Revision.

AGREEMENT NOT LIKELY

Deadlock May Result in Congress Adjourning With Bills Not Acted On.

Washington, August 7.—Senator La Follette and Chairman Underwood, of the House Ways and Means Committee, who have undertaken to reconcile the differences between the Senate and the House on the wool and the farmers' free list bills for the full conference committee, are in an unquestioned deadlock, with the possibility of remaining so and thus forcing an adjournment of the session without final action on either of those measures.

The tie-up is due to the uncompromising position of Mr. La Follette in opposition to the House bill. He has told Mr. Underwood that a reduction of the rates below those fixed by the bill as it passed the Senate is an impossibility, and in response Mr. Underwood, who had great difficulty in getting an agreement by the House to the rates fixed in his bill, has said that the House never will consent to accept the Senate figures.

Half Loaf Better Than None. Mr. La Follette's contention is that the Senate rates constitute a reduction of about three-fourths of the difference between the rates of the Payne-Aldrich law and those of the House bill; that it is impossible to go lower and hold a line like all the Progressive Republicans, and that it is better for the Democrats to take a half loaf than get nothing in the way of tariff bread.

Mr. Underwood did not accept the Senate figures, but is quietly canvassing the House to see what increase over the House rates may be possible. He has told some of his friends that the House might be persuaded to "meet the Senate half way," but the Progressive leader merely smiled in response to suggestions of this character. He told Mr. Underwood that the difference was with his party friends rather than with himself, and they sustained him in the statement.

The difficulties pertained entirely to the wool bill. An agreement on the free list bill could be had at any time. The deadlock was just to all minds of suggestions and surmises. Accordingly the tangle is inextricable. Some Senators and Representatives have suggested a movement for final adjournment of the session, regardless of the conference, and the Senate is being hounded on that proposition.

Regulars Willing to Agree. Most of the Regular Republicans are willing to agree to this, as are some of the Democrats. Included in the latter list are those Southern Senators who would like to see the further consideration of the cotton bill postponed until next December. They would welcome any expediency that would carry cotton over. The cotton bill is unquestionably playing a part in the conference. The Insurgent Republicans and some of the Democrats who strongly favor cotton legislation appreciate the impossibility of holding a quorum of Congress in Washington after final action on the wool bill. They take the position that the only safeguard

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"KISSLESS BRIDE" LOSES HER CASE

Court Refuses Former Atlanta Society Girl Separation From Husband.

New York, August 7.—Edith Russell Gambler, the former Atlanta society girl, known as the "kissless bride," loses her fight for a separation, and the writ she prayed for goes instead to Edward V. Gambler, her husband, a New York bank cashier, according to a decision handed down in her action by the Supreme Court this afternoon. Gambler's suit for annulment of the marriage is on the fall calendar for jury trial.

Justice Pendleton, who wrote the decision, finds that Mrs. Gambler was not deserted by her husband, within the meaning of the law, because the desertion was justified. Mrs. Gambler's effort at reconciliation, the court finds, could not be accepted in good faith.

If at the time she is said to have sought a reconciliation she was conducting herself with another man in the manner testified to by some witnesses, the court held, that her efforts could only be received as intended for purposes of litigation.

"It would be impossible to reconcile such conditions with a belief that she entertained a feeling of love for her husband, or was willing to live with him," the decision reads.

Not in Accord With Propriety.

It was testified at the trial, which had several sad features, that Mrs. Gambler was often seen in the company of "an unknown man." The court says, "this was scarcely in accord with the customary propriety for a married woman." On the other hand, the decision states, Gambler "loved the plaintiff; married her with every

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GET NEW WITNESS IN BEATTIE CASE

Detectives Seek Man Who Saw Prisoner With Three Shells Previous to Murder.

Detectives at work on the Beattie murder case got the address yesterday of a traveling man by the name of Hooker, who, they claim, may prove an important witness at the trial of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., charged with the murder of his wife on the night of July 18. It had been known for several days after his return to the city, that on July 14 Hooker was in South Richmond, where he secured an order from Beattie for an article manufactured by a Northern house for which he travels.

The order given by Beattie was written in Hooker's order book and signed by Beattie, along with the date, in Beattie's handwriting, July 14, 1911. Mr. Hooker has stated that while in the store Beattie put his hand in his pocket to find a package of cigarettes, and that he brought forth three loaded shells.

Whether this fact is of any importance the detectives refuse to state, but it was learned last night that they were endeavoring to get into communication with Mr. Hooker, with the idea of having him appear at the trial. At the coroner's inquest Paul Beattie testified that he delivered the gun with which Mrs. Beattie was killed to his cousin, Henry Beattie, on Saturday night, July 14. He also testified that he gave Henry three loaded shells the same night. It was said yesterday that the man from whom Paul Beattie got the shells will testify that they were sold him on July 15. The theory of the Commonwealth is that Henry Beattie was taking double precautions in the matter of ammunition, provided he did kill his wife, as charged.

LETTER IS CAUSE OF STORMY SCENE

Bowers Accuses Townsend of Being "Tool of Dangerous Besmircher of Character."

Washington, August 7.—A stormy scene was provoked before the House Committee on Department of Commerce and Labor Expenditures to-day by the reading of a letter, from Commissioner of Fisheries Bowers assailing Representative Townsend, of New Jersey, as a "tool of a dangerous besmircher of character" in connection with charges of official sanction of unlawful seal slaughter.

Mr. Townsend's resolution brought on the inquiry into the charges. Mr. Bowers's letter, addressed to Chairman Rothermel, of the committee, charged that Mr. Townsend had endeavored "to sustain and justify" before the committee "forged, fictitious and libellous matter," that he offered such matter "with the deliberate purpose of concealing the real facts," and that he "permitted himself to be made the tool of an unscrupulous manipulator of records, a dangerous besmircher of character."

When Mr. Bowers read his letter Mr. Rothermel demanded to know whether Secretary Nagel had sanctioned such charges. When direct answer was refused, the chairman threatened to call the sergeant-at-arms, as the meeting was in disorder.

Mr. Townsend's colleagues have asked him to reply to the commissioner from the floor of the House.

Sanction Not Necessary.

Chicago, Ill., August 7.—"It is not necessary for me to sanction the charges brought by Mr. Bowers," declared Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, who passed through here

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UNLAWFUL TO HAVE BUSINESS PEACE

Reciprocity With Our Neighbors, but None Among Ourselves.

A DEFENSE OF THE TRUSTS

George W. Perkins Is Bitter Toward Congress and Men in Public Life.

Houghton, Mich., August 7.—An earnest defense of the trusts, criticism of men in public life as unfitted for their work, and a plea for nationalism, as against a destructive policy, characterized the speech which George W. Perkins, of New York, prepared for delivery before the Michigan College of Mines to-day. Mr. Perkins, however, was called to testify before the Stanley steel investigating committee at Washington, and in his absence President McNair read the paper. Mr. Perkins's topic was: "Wanted, a Constructive National Policy."

Barriers to Business. "It is a matter of common knowledge," began the address, "that twenty or more years ago our national Congress passed a law that was intended to put barriers in the way of plans of business men were undertaking to bring about a further upbuilding and extension of trade and commerce in the United States—plans that in the judgment of these men were essential and which would ultimately operate for the greatest good of the greatest number. While many of our members of Congress have been loudly calling for a literal enforcement of the law by the Executive, our people have been told that what they were suffering from were evil practices by large corporations, and that one of the chief reasons why the practices were evil was because the corporations were very large. At last this question reached our Supreme Court, and that court held that a company is not necessarily illegal because it is large. Our business men in constantly increasing numbers have expressed their opinion that our country cannot prosper and develop as it should while this old law is in existence."

"While our executive officers have been in the attitude stated, while our Supreme Court has found as it has, and while our business men are almost unanimous in their position, Congress has refused even to take up a study of the question in such a way as to ascertain whether there is anything good and worth while in the business men's contention. Congress has steadily called for the destruction of our great business enterprises. It has appropriated money to find out what crimes these concerns have committed and what evil practices they have indulged in, but so far as common knowledge goes, it has not taken one step to ascertain what good these concerns have accomplished and whether or not there is anything of benefit and value in them that should be preserved. Its slogan has seemed to be: 'Millions for destruction, but not one cent for construction.'"

Granting that evil practices have been indulged in by corporate life, the speaker continues by asserting that there is scarcely a man in public life who has had the courage to say even a word by way of excuse for the existence of large business concerns.

Spectacle for World to Witness.

"The civilized world," says the speaker, "is witnessing the spectacle

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ENTIRE NATION IS APPEALED TO FOR INFLUENCE

Taft Pleads in Behalf of Arbitration Treaties.

PROMPT ACTION VERY NECESSARY

President Travels 400 Miles by Special Train to Address Methodists and Ask Aid of People in Securing Ratification of Peace Pacts by Senate.

Mountain Lake Park, Md., August 1.—President Taft traveled 400 miles through Maryland and West Virginia to-day by special train to appeal to the people of the United States to use their moral influence to have the Senate ratify the British and French arbitration treaties and the treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras. His appeal was made direct to the Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in it the President included the rest of the nation as well.

"I observe," said the President, "that there is some suggestion that by ratifying this treaty the Senate may in some way add to its function of treaty-making a function of itself unable to perceive the substance in such a point."

"To have these treaties no more to have any hesitation or division of a serious character in respect to them, would halt the movement toward general peace, which has made substantial advance in the last ten years. To secure the ratification of the treaties, therefore, appeal must be made to the moral sense of the nation, and while that it not entirely in the keeping of the church, certainly they must exert a powerful influence in the promotion of any effective instrumentality to secure permanent peace."

Leaving the arbitration treaties behind, the President asked for the same sort of popular support of the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua.

There is no issue before the Senate so acute in respect to the cause of peace as the confirmation of these Central American treaties," said the President. "While I admit the greater importance of the universal treaties of arbitration in the long run and in affecting the world at large, yet in respect of American interests, in respect of peace in this hemisphere, they are not equal in importance to the confirmation of their Central American treaties."

In making his plea for the Central American conventions, the President highly praised former President Roosevelt. He spoke of the tendency of the United States to extend the hand to less powerful people, and instances of Mr. Roosevelt's intervention in Cuba. That tendency was evidenced also, he said, "by the wonderfully successful intervention by Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States in securing peace between Russia and Japan."

Visit of the Hour. The President left Washington at 3 o'clock with a carload of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials along to help run the special. He spent just an hour at Mountain Lake Park, leaving for Washington at 4 o'clock. His address was made to several thousand people. The President said in part: "I have been surprised to note with what fervor the plain people of every nation welcome the proposal of universal arbitration, not because their real interest in the practical adoption of the plan is not greater than all other classes in the community, but because it is a somewhat abstruse cause, in the success of which they might not be expected to take an immediate interest. Of course, in a war it is the common people that have to bear most of the taxes, they have to do most of the fighting, and they secure the least benefit and the least glory."

The treaties, the President proceeded to say, provided that every question of a justifiable nature should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, and that they defined what justifiable means.

"It is any issue between the nations that can be properly settled upon the principles of law and equity, as those are understood in law and in international law," he said.

"There are, of course, questions of policy with respect to which each nation must exercise its own discretion, and in doing so is entirely within its legal and equitable right, and however its action may affect the other nation, it is the proper subject of controversy. The machinery provided will practically dispose of every question so far as it is a war-inducing issue."

Arbitration a Last Resort.

"The treaty may be called almost a treaty not only to avoid war, but even to avoid arbitration, for it is only in the last instance, after all the offices which the main treaty provides shall be performed on the side of the United States, and then to abide the result."